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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:33:43 ON 02 MAR 2002
L1           263 S 1 4 DIMETHOXYBENZENE
L2            32 S 4 PHENOXYPHENOL
L3             7 S 4 BENZYLOXYPHENOL
L4             1 S 103-16-2
L5             7 S 123-31-9 OR QUINHYDRONE/CN OR CATECHOL/CN OR RESORCINOL/CN OR
L6             5 S METHOXYHYDROQUINONE/CN OR 150-78-7 OR 831-82-3 OR PHENYLHYDRO
L7            13 S L5 OR L6 OR 497-76-7

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:43:02 ON 02 MAR 2002
L8            22 S L7 AND (TERMIT? OR TERMES OR ISOPTER?)

=> d que l8
L5             7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY 123-31-9 OR QUINHYDRONE/CN OR CATECHOL/CN OR
                   RESORCINOL/CN OR PHLOROGLUCINOL/CN OR 150-76-5
L6             5 SEA FILE=REGISTRY METHOXYHYDROQUINONE/CN OR 150-78-7 OR
                   831-82-3 OR PHENYLHYDROQUINONE/CN OR 103-16-2 OR BETA ARBUTIN/C
                   N
L7            13 SEA FILE=REGISTRY L5 OR L6 OR 497-76-7
L8            22 SEA FILE=CAPLUS L7 AND (TERMIT? OR TERMES OR ISOPTER?)
```

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2001:256879 CAPLUS
DN 134:364401
TI Thin-layer chromatography assessing feeding stimulation by labial gland secretion compared to synthetic chemicals in the subterranean **termite** Reticulitermes santonensis
AU Reinhard, Judith; Kaib, Manfred
CS Bundesanstalt fur Materialforschung und -prufung, Berlin, 12200, Germany
SO J. Chem. Ecol. (2001), 27(1), 175-187
CODEN: JCECD8; ISSN: 0098-0331
PB Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI Thin-layer chromatography assessing feeding stimulation by labial gland secretion compared to synthetic chemicals in the subterranean **termite** Reticulitermes santonensis
AB The labial gland of the French subterranean **termite** Reticulitermes santonensis De Feytaud contains a polar, heat-resistent, and persistent chem. signal that is released onto the food during food exploitation and stimulates feeding in nestmates. Sepn. of the labial gland secretion by thin-layer chromatog. on cellulose plates revealed that the secretion contains components with reducing and amino groups. In feeding bioassays conducted on the cellulose plate after TLC, **termites** preferred the area between Rf 0.46 and 0.88 (biol. active zone) for feeding, indicating the location of the feeding-stimulating signal. Thirty-five synthetic chems. with similar chem. properties as the feeding-stimulating signal were analyzed with TLC. None of them covered the biol. active zone. Therefore, all chem. classes tested, such as sugars, amino acids, and salts, are unlikely as possible sources for the signal structure. In feeding choice tests with synthetic chems., **termites** showed clear feeding preference only for sugar like components with physiol. excessive concns. of 10 mmol and 100 mmol. Amino acids induced only light feeding preference. The intensity of feeding stimulation by the natural signal from the labial gland as compared to synthetic phagostimulants is discussed.
ST feeding stimulant labial gland **termite**
IT Carbohydrates, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(acidic; feeding stimulation by labial gland secretion compared to synthetic chems. in subterranean **termite**)
IT Carbohydrates, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(amino sugars; feeding stimulation by labial gland secretion compared to synthetic chems. in subterranean **termite**)
IT Feeding
Glycine (genus)
Reticulitermes santonensis
(feeding stimulation by labial gland secretion compared to synthetic chems. in subterranean **termite**)
IT Alditols
Amino acids, biological studies
Carbohydrates, biological studies
Carboxylic acids, biological studies
Disaccharides
Monosaccharides
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(feeding stimulation by labial gland secretion compared to synthetic

chems. in subterranean **termite**)

IT Gland
(labial; feeding stimulation by labial gland secretion compared to synthetic chems. in subterranean **termite**)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-99-7, D-Glucose, biological studies 56-85-9, L-Glutamine, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-48-7, D-Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 66-84-2, Glucosamine hydrochloride 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 72-18-4, L-Valine, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 87-89-8, myo-Inositol 97-30-3, Methyl .alpha.-D-glucopyranoside 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 144-62-7, Oxalic acid, biological studies 146-72-5, 3-O-Methylglucose 147-81-9, Arabinose 149-32-6 149-32-6D, Anhydro- 334-48-5, Decanoic acid 492-61-5D, .beta.-D-Glucose, Anhydro- **497-76-7**, .beta.-Arbutin 528-50-7, Cellobiose 685-73-4, Galacturonic acid 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride (KCl), biological studies 7512-17-6, N-Acetylglucosamine 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride (NaCl), biological studies 9001-22-3, .beta.-Glucosidase 9001-37-0, Glucoseoxidase 9001-40-5, Glucose 6-Phosphate dehydrogenase 22839-47-0, Aspartame
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(feeding stimulation by labial gland secretion compared to synthetic chems. in subterranean **termite**)

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:757533 CAPLUS
DN 133:360005
TI Improvement of antitermitic activities of catechin by combination with heavy metals
AU Ohmura, Wakako; Ohara, Seiji
CS Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Tsukuba, Japan
SO Holzforschung (2000), 54(5), 457-460
CODEN: HOLZAZ; ISSN: 0018-3830
PB Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co. KG
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Antitermitic activities of catechin-metal complexes were investigated for further utilization of catechin as a **termite** control agent. Catechin (CA), heavy metal salts (NiCl2, CuCl2, ZnCl2) and CA/metal mixts. with Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) were subjected to bioassays using a subterranean **termite**, Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki. The astringent properties of each system were assessed by measuring the wt. of ppt. with bovine serum albumin (BSA). Changes in UV spectra of the CA/metal mixts. were also measured. CA caused less than 30% mortality after the 21-day test period, and had no BSA-pptg. capacity. The effects of heavy metals on CA activities varied with metal. CA/Ni(II) showed the highest **termiticidal** activity among tested materials, but exhibited no BSA-pptg. capacity and little change in UV spectrum. On the other hand, both CA/Cu(II) and CA/Zn(II) increased the BSA-pptg. capacity and UV absorption with time after prepg. the CA/metal solns., but their **termiticidal** activity was almost equal to CA. **Termiticidal** activity of CA was improved by the addn. of Ni(II) but hardly changed by Cu(II) or Zn(II), while astringent properties of CA were hardly changed by addn. of Ni(II) but improved by Cu(II) or Zn(II). **Termiticidal** activity was neg. correlated with astringent property.

ST **termiticide** catechin heavy metal astringency Coptotermes; nickel copper zinc catechin insecticide **termite** wood preservative

IT **Termiticides**

Wood preservatives
(improvement of antitermitic activities of catechin by combination with heavy metals)

IT **154-23-4**, Catechin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(improvement by combination with heavy metals of antitermitic activities)

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:715327 CAPLUS
DN 133:268425
TI Wood materials and adhesives containing wood preservatives, and control of insects in the materials
IN Fujimoto, Izumi
PA Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000280204	A2	20001010	JP 1999-154948	19990602
	AU 9935841	A1	20000113	AU 1999-35841	19990623
	BR 9902620	A	20000125	BR 1999-2620	19990624
	CN 1245854	A	20000301	CN 1999-108594	19990625
PRAI	JP 1998-180374	A	19980626		
	JP 1999-16965	A	19990126		

OS MARPAT 133:268425
ST wood preservative adhesive nitroiminotetrahydrooxadiazone **termite** control
IT Adhesives
Fiberboards
Insecticides
Termiticides
Wood boards
Wood preservatives
(adhesives contg. insecticides for wood materials)

IT **108-46-3D**, Resorcinol, polymers 9003-20-7, Vinyl acetate resin 9005-25-8, Starch, uses 9011-05-6, Urea resin 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers 25036-13-9, Oshika Resin PWP 60 25917-04-8, Formaldehyde-melamine-phenol copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(adhesive; adhesives contg. insecticides for wood materials)

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:578214 CAPLUS
DN 133:279048
TI Synthesis and characterization of specifically 14C-labeled humic model compounds for feeding trials with soil-feeding **termites**
AU Kappler, Andreas; Ji, Rong; Brune, Andreas
CS Fakultat fur Biologie, LS Mikrobielle Okologie, Universitat Konstanz, Konstanz, 78457, Germany
SO Soil Biol. Biochem. (2000), 32(8-9), 1271-1280
CODEN: SBIOAH; ISSN: 0038-0717
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI Synthesis and characterization of specifically 14C-labeled humic model compounds for feeding trials with soil-feeding **termites**

AB The feeding activity of soil-feeding **termites** is considered an important factor in the turnover of soil org. matter in tropical ecosystems, but the nature of the components exploited as carbon and energy source and the consequences of the gut passage for the residual fraction are still largely obscure. In order to det. mineralization rates of specific components in feeding expts., we prepd. 14C-labeled synthetic humic model compds. by peroxidase-initiated radical polymn. of a mixt. of phenolic compds., peptides, amino acids, and carbohydrates. A general characterization of the polymn. products showed that they resembled natural humic substances prepd. from tropical soil used in feeding trials with soil-feeding **termites** in their elemental content, IR spectra, and mol. wt. distribution. Soly.-based fractionation of chem. identical prepns., arising from selective labeling of different precursors, revealed that almost all of the label stemming from the protein precursors and approx. two-thirds stemming from the peptone and catechol precursors were recovered in the humic acid fraction. In contrast, the label of glucose or glycine was recovered almost completely in the acid-sol. fraction. High-performance gel-permeation chromatog. (HP-GPC) of the humic and fulvic acid fractions combined with online radiotracer anal. showed large differences in the size distribution of the radiolabel, which depended strongly on the chem. nature of labeled precursor.

ST labeled humic compd prepn feeding expt **termite**

IT Feeding experiment
Soils
(prepn. and characterization of specifically 14C-labeled humic model compds. for feeding trials with soil-feeding **termites**)

IT **Termite** (**Isoptera**)
(soil-feeding; prepn. and characterization of specifically 14C-labeled humic model compds. for feeding trials with soil-feeding **termites**)

IT Fulvic acids
Humic acids
Humus
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(14C-labeled; prepn. and characterization of specifically 14C-labeled humic model compds. for feeding trials with soil-feeding **termites**)

IT Peptones
Proteins, general, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(14C-labeled; prepn. and characterization of specifically 14C-labeled humic model compds. for feeding trials with soil-feeding **termites**)

IT 50-99-7, Glucose, reactions 56-40-6, Glycine, reactions **120-80-9**, Catechol, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(14C-labeled; prepn. and characterization of specifically 14C-labeled humic model compds. for feeding trials with soil-feeding **termites**)

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:441560 CAPLUS
DN 133:39476
TI **Termite** attractant and/or feeding stimulant
IN Reinhard, Judith; Lacey, Michael James; Lenz, Michael
PA Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	WO 2000036914	A1	20000629	WO 1999-AU1033	19991125
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1139742	A1	20011010	EP 1999-957752	19991125
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 9916480	A	20020115	BR 1999-16480	19991125
PRAI	AU 1998-7842	A	19981222		
	WO 1999-AU1033	W	19991125		

OS MARPAT 133:39476

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI **Termite** attractant and/or feeding stimulant

AB A feeding stimulant and/or attractant for **termites** comprises a compd. having .gtoreq.2 OR groups, each of which is a substituent of an aryl moiety, and R is hydrogen or an org. group, and addn. compds. thereof. Examples are .beta.-arbutin, p-hydroquinone, quinhydrone, catechol, resorcinol, phloroglucinol, 4-methoxyphenol, methoxyhydroquinone, 1,4-dimethoxybenzene, 4-phenoxyphenol, phenylhydroquinone and 4-benzylphenol.

ST **termite** attractant feeding stimulant

IT Insecticides
(insect feeding stimulants; **termite** attractant and/or feeding stimulant)

IT Insect attractants
Termite (Isoptera)
(**termite** attractant and/or feeding stimulant)

IT 101-53-1, 4-Benzylphenol **106-34-3**, Quinhydrone **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies **108-73-6**, Phloroglucinol **120-80-9**, Catechol, biological studies **123-31-9**, p-Hydroquinone, biological studies **150-76-5**, 4-Methoxyphenol **150-78-7**, 1,4-Dimethoxybenzene **497-76-7**, .beta.-Arbutin **824-46-4**, Methoxyhydroquinone **831-82-3**, 4-Phenoxyphenol **1079-21-6**, Phenylhydroquinone
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**termite** attractant and/or feeding stimulant)

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2000:349904 CAPLUS

DN 133:131156

TI Antifeedant activity of flavonoids and related compounds against the subterranean **termite** Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki

AU Ohmura, Wakako; Doi, Shuichi; Aoyama, Masakazu; Ohara, Seiji

CS Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Ibaraki, 305-8687, Japan

SO Journal of Wood Science (2000), 46(2), 149-153
CODEN: JWSCFG; ISSN: 1435-0211

PB Springer-Verlag Tokyo

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Antifeedant activity of flavonoids and related compounds against the subterranean **termite** Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki

IT 60-82-2, Phloretin 117-39-5, Quercetin **154-23-4**, Catechin

446-72-0, Genistein 480-18-2, Taxifolin 480-20-6, Aromadendrin
480-41-1, Naringenin 480-43-3, Isosakuranetin 520-18-3, Kaempferol
528-48-3, Fisetin 529-44-2, Myricetin 552-58-9, Eriodictyol
2957-21-3, Sakuranetin 52484-79-4, Catechinic acid
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antifeedant activity of flavonoids and related compds. against Coptotermes formosanus)

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:344255 CAPLUS
DN 132:335998
TI Protection of wood from microorganisms and **termites**
IN Shiga, Takuo
PA Shiga, Yoko, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000141314	A2	20000523	JP 1998-366033	19981117

TI Protection of wood from microorganisms and **termites**
ST catechin iron complex wood preservation; tannin metal complex wood **termite** repellent
IT Tannins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(copper complexes; protection of wood from microorganisms and **termites**)
IT Insect repellents
Wood preservatives
(protection of wood from microorganisms and **termites**)
IT **154-23-4DP**, iron complexes 7439-89-6DP, Iron, catechin complexes 7440-50-8DP, Copper, tannic acid complexes
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(protection of wood from microorganisms and **termites**)

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:331243 CAPLUS
DN 130:348547
TI Biocidal compositions containing metal compounds, alkanolamines, and phenols or aromatic amines, and their use
IN Aoki, Hiroshi; Tanaka, Kazumi; Echigo, Takashi
PA Showa Denko K. K., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11139905	A2	19990525	JP 1997-308462	19971111

IT Biocides
Termiticides
Wood preservatives
(biocidal compns. contg. metal compds., alkanolamines, and phenols or arom. amines)
IT 87-66-1, Pyrogallol 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 111-42-2, biological studies **120-80-9**, 1,2-Benzenediol, biological studies **123-31-9**, 1,4-Benzenediol, biological studies

141-43-5, biological studies 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 8062-15-5, Ligninsulfonic acid 9005-53-2, Lignin, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocidal compns. contg. metal compds., alkanolamines, and phenols or arom. amines)

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1998:427446 CAPLUS
DN 129:146721
TI Degradation of lignin compounds by bacteria from **termite** guts
AU Kato, Kinya; Kozaki, Shinya; Sakuranaga, Masanori
CS Department of Bioengineering, Canon Research Center, Canon Inc., Atsugi, 243-0193, Japan
SO Biotechnol. Lett. (1998), 20(5), 459-462
CODEN: BILED3; ISSN: 0141-5492
PB Chapman & Hall
DT Journal
LA English
TI Degradation of lignin compounds by bacteria from **termite** guts
AB By incubating bacteria from the gut of the **termite** Nasutitermes takasagoensis in a culture medium contg. a ligninic compd., direct evidence that lignin-biodegrdn. occurs in the gut of **termites** was obtained. The bacteria were capable of degrading ligninic compds. Twenty-eight percent of dealkalized lignin was degraded and lignin dimer compds., which have a linkage proper to lignin, such as .beta.-O-4, .beta.-1, phenylcoumarane and biphenyl bonds, were degraded by 60 to 95%.
ST **termite** gut bacteria lignin compd degrdn
IT Bacteria (Eubacteria)
Creosote
Nasutitermes takasagoensis
(degrdn. of lignin compds. by bacteria from **termite** guts)
IT 90-05-1, Guaiacol 95-48-7, o-Cresol, biological studies 106-44-5, p-Cresol, biological studies 108-39-4, biological studies 109-99-9, Tetrahydrofuran, biological studies **120-80-9**, Catechol, biological studies 121-34-6, Vanillic acid 496-16-2, Coumaran 2134-90-9, Dehydrodivanillic acid 4263-87-0, Dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol 7382-59-4, Guaiacylglycerol-.beta.-guaiacyl ether 7400-08-0, p-Coumaric acid 9005-53-2, Lignin, biological studies 69887-40-7
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(degrdn. of lignin compds. by bacteria from **termite** guts)

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1997:251127 CAPLUS
DN 126:330718
TI Characterization of Vinyl-Substituted, Carbon-Carbon Double Bonds by GC/FT-IR Analysis
AU Svatos, Ales; Attygalle, Athula B.
CS Baker Laboratory Department of Chemistry, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SO Anal. Chem. (1997), 69(10), 1827-1836
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
IT **Termite** (**Isoptera**)
(Prorhinotermes simplex; characterization of vinyl-substituted, carbon-carbon double bonds by GC/FT-IR anal.)
IT **123-31-9**, 1,4-Benzenediol, uses
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(characterization of vinyl-substituted, carbon-carbon double bonds by GC/FT-IR anal.)

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1997:84797 CAPLUS
DN 126:145494
TI A new boron fixation mechanism for environment friendly wood preservatives
AU Pizzi, A.; Baecker, A.
CS ENSTIB, Univ. Nancy 1, Epinal, F-88051, Fr.
SO Holzforschung (1996), 50(6), 507-510
CODEN: HOLZAZ; ISSN: 0018-3830
PB de Gruyter
DT Journal
LA English
AB A boron fixation mechanism is described, which based on a novel reaction in which boric acid induces autocondensation of flavonoid tannins. The boric acid is partly fixated to the network by the auto-condensed tannin in the wood, but is sufficiently mobile to be able to maintain its preservative action. The system is based on slowing down the potential leaching of boron from the wood without completely stopping its mobility. Apparent reaction rate consts. with very simple model compds. are presented along with results of accelerated **termite** field tests. The results indicate that this low-toxicity, environmentally friendly treatment utilizing wood components to bond boron is highly effective, increasing the preservative effect 3-6 times, compared to treatment without chem. bonding of boron to wood. However, this treatment is not suitable for wood in contact with soil, but only for wood exposed to air. A double treatment procedure was studied under lab. conditions.
IT 50-99-7, Glucose, reactions 90-05-1, Guaiacol **120-80-9**, Catechol, reactions
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(model compd.; boron as complexing agent for environment friendly wood preservation)

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1996:605147 CAPLUS
DN 125:322578
TI Yeasts associated with **termites**. A phenotypic and genotypic characterization and use of coevolution for dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes
AU Prillinger, Hansjoerg; Messner, Robert; Koenig, Helmut; Bauer, Robert; Lopandic, Ksenija; Molnar, Orsolya; Dangel, Petra; Weigand, Franz; Kirisits, Thomas; et al.
CS Institut Angewandte Mikrobiologie, Universitaet Bodenkultur, Vienna, A-1190, Austria
SO Systematic and Applied Microbiology (1996), 19(2), 265-283
CODEN: SAMIDF; ISSN: 0723-2020
PB Fischer
DT Journal
LA English
TI Yeasts associated with **termites**. A phenotypic and genotypic characterization and use of coevolution for dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes
AB Isolated from the hindgut of lower **termites** (Mastotermitidae, Hodotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, and Rhinotermitidae) and the roach Cryptocercus punctulatus, 39 yeasts were assigned to 13 different species by Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD)-PCR anal. Cell wall monosaccharide compn., the ubiquinone system, partial sequencing of 18 S ribosomal DNA, and the ultrastructure of septal pores indicated that 11 yeast species belong to the Endomycetales. Debaromyces hansenii showed a high score in 4 **termite** species. One of the remaining yeast isolates showed affinities to the Basidiomycetes in particular to the genus Trichosporon; the other was a filamentous ascomycete and was genotypically identified as Sporothrix albicans analyzing an addnl. 18 S rDNA fragment by RAPD-PCR. An emended species description of S. albicans

is presented.

ST Sporothrix Ascomycete Basidiomycete phylogeny **termite** DNA; Debaromyces Endomycetale fungi **termite** coevolution DNA

IT Deoxyribonucleic acid sequences
(for 18 S rRNA, of Sporothrix albicans; yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT Ophiostoma
(species 1 and 2; yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT Cryptocercus punctulatus
Daedalea unicolor
Heterotermes indicola
Hyphozyma roseoniger
Mastotermes darwiniensis
Neotermes jouteli
Ophiostoma bicolor
Ophiostoma quercus
Ophiostoma stenoceras
Reticulitermes santonensis
Sporothrix albicans
Sporothrix curviconia
Sporothrix ghanensis
Sporothrix inflata
Sporothrix insectorum
Sporothrix ranii
Sporothrix schenckii
Taxonomy
Zootermopsis angusticollis
Zootermopsis nevadensis
(yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT Vitamins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT Monosaccharides
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT Ubiquinones
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT Amyloids
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT Ophiostoma piceae
Ophiostoma piceae
(yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basiodiomycetes)

IT Ribonucleic acids, ribosomal
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(18 S, gene sequence for, of Sporothrix albicans; yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT 58-85-5, Biotin 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 66-81-9, Cycloheximide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT 58-86-6, Xylose, biological studies 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 2438-80-4, Fucose 3458-28-4, Mannose
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT 50-69-1, D-Ribose 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Glucose, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 57-00-1, Creatine 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 60-27-5, Creatinine 63-42-3, Lactose 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 69-79-4, Maltose 75-04-7, Ethylamine, biological studies 77-92-9, biological studies 87-79-6, L-Sorbose 87-89-8, Myo inositol 87-99-0, Xylitol 97-30-3, Methyl-.alpha.-D-glucoside 99-20-7, .alpha.,.alpha.-Trehalose 110-15-6, Butanedioic acid, biological studies 138-52-3, Salicin 149-32-6, Erythritol 462-94-2, Cadaverine **497-76-7**, Arbutin 512-69-6, Raffinose 526-95-4, D-Gluconic acid 528-50-7, Cellobiose 585-99-9, Melibiose 597-12-6, Melezitose 598-82-3, biological studies 608-66-2, Galactitol 669-90-9, 2-Keto-D-Gluconic acid 3416-24-8, D-Glucosamine 3615-41-6, L-Rhamnose 5287-64-9, 5-Keto-D-Gluconic acid 5328-37-0, L-Arabinose 6556-12-3, D-Glucuronic acid 7643-75-6, L-Arabinitol 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-80-5, Inulin 10323-20-3, D-Arabinose 14797-55-8, Nitrate, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basidiomycetes)

IT 14797-65-0, Nitrite, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(yeasts assocd. with **termites** characterized phenotypically and genotypically and dating evolutionary radiations in asco- and basiodiomycetes)

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1996:576610 CAPLUS
DN 125:274566
TI Chemical ecology of Probergrothius sanguinolens (Hemiptera:Pyrrhocoridae) in relation to herbivory and carnivory
AU Gurusubramanian, G.; Prakash, D. S.; Jeyakumar, A.
CS Entomology Research Institute, Loyola College, Madras, 600 034, India
SO Proc. Indian Natl. Sci. Acad., Part B (1996), 62(2), 81-90
CODEN: PIBSBB; ISSN: 0073-6600
DT Journal
LA English
IT Ant
Baobab

Beetle
Development, nonmammalian
Fat body
Hemolymph
Longevity
Margosa
Ovary
Probergrothius sanguinolens
Snail
Sterculia foetida
Termite
(biochem. variations of host tissues effects on biol., growth, and reprodn. of a hemipteran bug)

IT 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 87-66-1, Pyrogallol 88-99-3, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, biological studies 98-88-4, Benzoyl chloride 99-50-3, Protocatechuic acid 99-96-7, p-Hydroxybenzoic acid, biological studies **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies **120-80-9**, Catechol, biological studies 131-70-4 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 287-92-3, Cyclopentane 629-99-2, Pentacosane 630-01-3, Hexacosane 630-06-8, Hexatriacontane 638-53-9, Tridecanoic acid 1002-84-2, Pentadecanoic acid 4974-27-0, 2,6-Octadiene 5026-66-4 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, biological studies 13287-24-6, 9-Methylnonadecane
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(biochem. variations of host tissues effects on biol., growth, and reprodn. of a hemipteran bug)

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995:346781 CAPLUS
DN 122:133173
TI Preparation of 4-cyano-3-hydroxyisothiazole derivatives for control of **termite**
IN Ikeda, Kenichi; Abe, Noboru; Kato, Chiaki; Kaneoka, Atsushi
PA Nihon Nohyaku Co Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06199821	A2	19940719	JP 1992-360825	19921230

OS CASREACT 122:133173; MARPAT 122:133173
TI Preparation of 4-cyano-3-hydroxyisothiazole derivatives for control of **termite**
AB The title compds. [I; X = ZR1; Z = S, O, single bond; R = (un)substituted (halo)alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl; when Z = S, R1 = Ph, aryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, alkylcarbonyl, benzoyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, lower alkoxythiocarbonyl; when Z = O, R1 = aryl or heteroaryl; when Z = single bond, R1 = dialkylamino, dialkenylamino, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl] are prepd. by condensation of alkylsulfonylisothiazole derivs. I (X = SO2R3; R3 = lower alkyl; R = same as above) with R1ZM (M = H, alkali metal, tert-alkylammonium; Z = same as above) in the presence or absence of a base. Thus, 2.04 g I (X = SO2Me, R = H) was dissolved in THF followed by adding 1.12 g thiophenol and 4.0g 30% aq. NaOH with stirring at room temp. and the resulting mixt. was stirred for 1 h, acidified with aq. HCl, and extd. with AcOEt to give 63% I (X = SPh, R = H) (II). A filter paper wetted with an agrochem. liq. contg. 0.05% II and air-dried was left with 20 **termites** at 28.degree. for 7 days and all the **termites** were killed.
ST cyanohydroxyisothiazole prepn control **termite**; isothiazole cyano hydroxy prepn control **termite**

IT Condensation reaction
(of (alkylsulfonyl)isothiazole derivs. with thiols, alcs., or amines in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT Insecticides
Termite
(prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 107-05-1, Allyl chloride
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(alkylation of hydroxyisothiazole deriv. in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 76857-13-1, 3-Hydroxy-4-cyano-5-ethylthioisothiazole
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(alkylation with allyl chloride in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 124-40-3, Dimethylamine, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(condensation with (benzylsulfonyl)isothiazole deriv. in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 1450-85-7, 2-Mercaptopyrimidine
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(condensation with (ethylsulfonyl)isothiazole deriv. in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 74-93-1, Methyl mercaptan, reactions 110-91-8, Morpholine, reactions **123-31-9**, Hydroquinone, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(condensation with (methylsulfonyl)isothiazole deriv. in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 157139-66-7, 3-Propargyloxy-4-cyano-5-methylsulfonylisothiazole
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(condensation with Me mercaptan in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 157139-65-6, 3-Hydroxy-4-cyano-5-benzylsulfonylisothiazole
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(condensation with dimethylamine in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 157138-84-6, 3-Cyclopentyloxy-4-cyano-5-methylsulfonylisothiazole
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(condensation with hydroquinone in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 157138-43-7, 3-Allyloxy-4-cyano-5-methylsulfonylisothiazole 160805-18-5, 3-Hydroxy-4-cyano-5-ethylsulfonylisothiazole
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(condensation with mercaptopyrimidine in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 108-95-2, Phenol, reactions 108-98-5, Thiophenol, reactions 128-04-1, Sodium dimethylaminodithiocarbamate
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(condensation with methylsulfonylisothiazole deriv. in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 157138-68-6, 3-Isopropoxy-4-cyano-5-methylsulfonylisothiazole
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(condensation with morpholine in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 25629-56-5, 3-Hydroxy-4-cyano-5-methylsulfonylisothiazole 157138-41-5, 3-Methoxy-4-cyano-5-methylsulfonylisothiazole
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(condensation with thiophenol in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 154845-82-6P 154845-83-7P 154845-84-8P 154845-85-9P 154845-86-0P
154845-87-1P 154845-88-2P 154845-89-3P 154845-93-9P 154847-87-7P
154847-88-8P 154847-89-9P 154847-92-4P 154847-93-5P 154847-94-6P

154847-95-7P 154847-96-8P 154847-97-9P 154847-98-0P 154848-01-8P
154848-10-9P 154848-11-0P 154848-12-1P 154848-13-2P 154848-14-3P
154848-15-4P 154848-16-5P 154848-17-6P 154848-18-7P 157139-70-3P
160804-01-3P 160804-02-4P 160804-03-5P 160804-04-6P 160804-05-7P
160804-06-8P 160804-07-9P 160804-08-0P 160804-09-1P 160804-10-4P
160804-11-5P 160804-12-6P 160804-13-7P 160804-14-8P 160804-15-9P
160804-16-0P 160804-17-1P 160804-18-2P 160804-19-3P 160804-20-6P
160804-21-7P 160804-22-8P 160804-23-9P 160804-24-0P 160804-25-1P
160804-26-2P 160804-27-3P 160804-28-4P 160804-29-5P 160804-30-8P
160804-31-9P 160804-32-0P 160804-33-1P 160804-34-2P 160804-35-3P
160804-36-4P 160804-37-5P 160804-38-6P 160804-39-7P 160804-40-0P
160804-41-1P 160804-42-2P 160804-43-3P 160804-44-4P 160804-45-5P
160804-46-6P 160804-47-7P 160804-48-8P 160804-49-9P 160804-50-2P
160804-51-3P 160804-52-4P 160804-53-5P 160804-54-6P 160804-55-7P
160804-56-8P 160804-57-9P 160804-58-0P 160804-59-1P 160804-60-4P
160804-61-5P 160804-62-6P 160804-63-7P 160804-64-8P 160804-65-9P
160804-66-0P 160804-67-1P 160804-68-2P 160804-69-3P 160804-70-6P
160804-71-7P 160804-72-8P 160804-73-9P 160804-74-0P 160804-75-1P
160804-76-2P 160804-77-3P 160804-78-4P 160804-79-5P 160804-80-8P
160804-81-9P 160804-82-0P 160804-83-1P 160804-84-2P 160804-85-3P
160804-86-4P 160804-87-5P 160804-88-6P 160804-89-7P 160804-90-0P
160804-91-1P 160804-92-2P 160804-93-3P 160804-94-4P 160804-95-5P
160804-96-6P 160804-97-7P 160804-98-8P 160804-99-9P 160805-00-5P
160805-01-6P 160805-02-7P 160805-03-8P 160805-04-9P 160805-05-0P
160805-06-1P 160805-07-2P 160805-08-3P 160805-09-4P 160805-10-7P
160805-11-8P 160805-12-9P 160805-13-0P 160805-14-1P 160805-15-2P
160805-16-3P 160805-17-4P 160861-42-7P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

IT 75-77-4, Trimethylsilyl chloride, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(silylation of hydroxyisothiazole deriv. in prepn. of cyanohydroxyisothiazole derivs. for control of **termite**)

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1995:244903 CAPLUS
DN 122:5223
TI A Gram-positive polychlorinated biphenyl-degrading bacterium, Rhodococcus erythropolis strain TA421, isolated from a **termite** ecosystem
AU Chung, Seon-Yong; Maeda, Michihisa; Song, Eun; Horikoshi, Koki; Kudo, Toshiaki
CS Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Saitama Univ., Saitama, 351-01, Japan
SO Biosci., Biotechnol., Biochem. (1994), 58(11), 2111-13
CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451
DT Journal
LA English
TI A Gram-positive polychlorinated biphenyl-degrading bacterium, Rhodococcus erythropolis strain TA421, isolated from a **termite** ecosystem
AB Gram-pos. bacteria, identified as Rhodococcus erythropolis, were isolated from the ecosystem of the wood-feeding **termite** Reticulitermes speratus and found to aerobically degrade polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) compds. Rhodococcus erythropolis stain TA421 and strain TA431 were isolated by enrichment culture from **termites** obtained from different locations and each was found to be capable of degrading polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) compds. to chlorobenzoates. These results suggest that the **termite** ecosystem is one possible habitat for biphenyl- and PCB-degrading Rhodococci. The spectrum of PCB-congeners degraded by strain TA421 is different from that of other, previously characterized PCB-degrading bacteria such as Rhodococcus globerulus strain P6 (formerly Corynebacterium sp. strain MB1) or Pseudomonas sp. strain

LB400.
ST polychlorinated biphenyl degrading Rhodococcus **termite** ecosystem
IT Reticulitermes speratus
Rhodococcus erythropolis
Taxonomy
(polychlorinated biphenyl-degrading Rhodococcus erythropolis TA421 isolated from a **termite** ecosystem)
IT Ecology
(ecosystem, lignin-rich; polychlorinated biphenyl-degrading Rhodococcus erythropolis TA421 isolated from a **termite** ecosystem)
IT 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 92-52-4, Biphenyl, biological studies 99-50-3, Protocatechuic acid 99-96-7, 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies **120-80-9**, Pyrocatechol, biological studies 2051-62-9, 4-Chlorobiphenyl
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(carbon source; polychlorinated biphenyl-degrading Rhodococcus erythropolis TA421 isolated from a **termite** ecosystem)
IT 92-52-4D, Biphenyl, chloro derivs. 98743-45-4, 3-Methylcatechol dioxygenase 102784-29-2, 2,3-Dihydroxybiphenyl dioxygenase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(polychlorinated biphenyl-degrading Rhodococcus erythropolis TA421 isolated from a **termite** ecosystem)

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1994:676404 CAPLUS
DN 121:276404
TI Degradation of lignin monomers by the hindgut flora of xylophagous **termites**
AU Kuhnigk, Thomas; Borst, Eva-Maria; Ritter, Andreas; Kaempfer, Peter; Graf, Andreas; Hertel, Horst; Koenig, Helmut
CS Angewandte Mikrobiologie, Universitat Ulm, Ulm, 89069, Germany
SO Syst. Appl. Microbiol. (1994), 17(1), 76-85
CODEN: SAMIDF; ISSN: 0723-2020
DT Journal
LA English
TI Degradation of lignin monomers by the hindgut flora of xylophagous **termites**
AB The hindgut flora of the lower **termites** Mastotermes darwiniensis (Froggatt) and Reticulitermes santonensis (Feytaud) and the higher **termite** Nasutitermes nigriceps (Haldeman) were tested for their in vivo and in vitro capability to degrade lignin monomers and related arom. compds. From the three **termites**, 53 bacteria were isolated in liq. and on solid media, contg. arom. compds. as carbon source. Most of the tested arom. compds. were degraded aerobically by mixed and pure cultures. Under fermentative conditions the arom. compds. were only partially degraded and the arom. ring was not split. The results suggest that in the anaerobic hindgut the breakdown of arom. ring systems requires oxygen, which is most probably supplied via the aerated paunch epithelium.
ST lignin monomer hindgut flora xylophagous **termite**; bacteria intestinal lignin monomer degrdn **termite**
IT Decarboxylation
(biochem.; degrdn. of lignin monomers by hindgut flora of xylophagous **termites**)
IT Mastotermes darwiniensis
Nasutitermes nigriceps
Reticulitermes santonensis
(degrdn. of lignin monomers by hindgut flora of xylophagous **termites**)
IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(degrdn. of lignin monomers by hindgut flora of xylophagous **termites**)

IT Reduction
(biochem., degrdn. of lignin monomers by hindgut flora of xylophagous **termites**)
IT Bacteria
(intestinal, degrdn. of lignin monomers by hindgut flora of xylophagous **termites**)
IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(degrdn. of lignin monomers by hindgut flora of xylophagous **termites**)
IT 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 99-06-9, 3-Hydroxybenzoic acid, biological studies 99-50-3, 3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid 99-96-7, 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid, biological studies 103-82-2, Phenylacetic acid, biological studies **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 118-41-2, 3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoic acid, biological studies 121-34-6, Vanillic acid 156-38-7, 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid 331-39-5, Caffeic acid 501-97-3, p-Hydroxyphenylpropionic acid 530-59-6, Sinapinic acid 1135-24-6, Ferulic acid 7400-08-0, p-Coumaric acid 9005-53-2, Lignin, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(degrdn. of lignin monomers by hindgut flora of xylophagous **termites**)

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1994:404705 CAPLUS
DN 121:4705
TI Characterization of a p-chlorobiphenyl-degrading bacterium Rhodococcus erythropolis strain TA421 isolated from the ecosystem of **termites**
AU Chung, Seon Yong; Maeda, Michihisa; Kudo, Toshiaki; Horikoshi, Koki
CS Microbiol. Lab., RIKEN, Wako, Japan
SO RIKEN Rev. (1993), 3, 23-4
CODEN: RIREE6
DT Journal
LA English
TI Characterization of a p-chlorobiphenyl-degrading bacterium Rhodococcus erythropolis strain TA421 isolated from the ecosystem of **termites**
AB Rhodococci are widely distributed in terrestrial habitats, and some are found in the gut contents of blood-sucking arthropods. Members of the genus produce enzymes that are exploited in the transformation of xenobiotics. Rhodococcus erythropolis strain TA421 was isolated from the ecosystem of the wood-feeding **termites**, and found as a p-chlorobiphenyl-degrading bacterium. Strain TA421 utilizes p-chlorobiphenyl, biphenyl, benzoic acid, protocatechuic acid and catechol as sole carbon source. 2,3-Dihydroxybiphenyl dioxygenase activity, the third gene product of the PCB/biphenyl main metabolic pathway, was detected in this strain.
IT 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 92-52-4, Biphenyl, biological studies 99-50-3, Protocatechuic acid **120-80-9**, Catechol, biological studies 2051-62-9, p-Chlorobiphenyl
RL: PRP (Properties)
(degrdn. of, by Rhodococcus erythropolis from **termites**)

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:626181 CAPLUS
DN 115:226181
TI **Termite** trail pheromone compositions containing (3Z, 6Z, 8E)-dodecatrienol, stabilizers, and synthetic polymers
IN Nakazono, Yutaka; Senda, Shuji; Komata, Tetsuo
PA Nitto Denko Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 03112903	A2	19910514	JP 1989-252655	19890927
	JP 2745331	B2	19980428		

TI **Termite** trail pheromone compositions containing (3Z, 6Z, 8E)-dodecatrienol, stabilizers, and synthetic polymers

AB The title compns., useful for controlling **termites**, contain (3Z, 6Z, 8E)-dodecatrienol (I) and stabilizers solubilized or dispersed in synthetic polymers. I (2 mg), 8 .mu.g 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (II), 1 g Esbrite 4-62A [polystyrene (III)], and 5 mL CH2Cl2 were mixed, applied to filter paper, dried, and left at room temp. for 384 h to catch Reticulitermes speratus and Coptotermes formosanus, vs. no effect, for controls without II or III.

ST polymer dodecatrienol stabilizer **termite** control

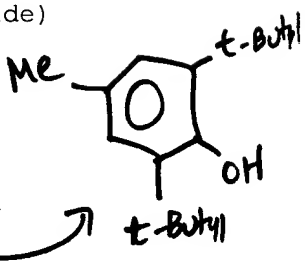
IT **Termite**
(control of, dodecatrienol prepns. contg. stabilizers and synthetic polymers for, long-lasting)

IT Polyamides, biological studies
Polycarbonates, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polysulfones, biological studies
Urethane polymers, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**termite**-controlling prepns. contg. dodecatrienol and stabilizers and, long-lasting)

IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses and miscellaneous
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(regenerated, **termite**-controlling prepns. contg. dodecatrienol and stabilizers and, long-lasting)

IT 9002-85-1, Poly(vinylidene chloride) 9002-86-2, Poly(vinyl chloride) 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-20-7, Poly(vinyl acetate) 9003-53-6, Esbrite 4-62A 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, esters 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 24937-79-9, Poly(vinylidene fluoride) 25038-59-9, biological studies 25135-51-7, P-1700 106107-54-4, Butadiene-styrene block copolymer 137012-60-3, Sumipex B-HT 011B
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**termite**-controlling prepns. contg. dodecatrienol and stabilizers and, long-lasting)

IT **120-80-9**, Catechol, uses and miscellaneous **123-31-9**, Hydroquinone, uses and miscellaneous 128-37-0, 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, uses and miscellaneous
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**termite**-controlling prepns. contg. dodecatrienol and synthetic polymers and, as stabilizer, long-lasting)



IT 19926-64-8, (3Z, 6Z, 8E)-Dodecatrienol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**termite**-controlling prepns. contg. stabilizers and synthetic polymers and, long-lasting)

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1989:71109 CAPLUS
DN 110:71109
TI Organic acid ester derivatives of alkyldinitrophenols as timber preservatives
IN Conradie, Wilhelm Eduard; Pizzi, Antonio; Smit, Rina; Jansen, Anna Marie
PA South African Inventions Development Corp., S. Afr.
SO S. African, 20 pp.
CODEN: SFXXAB
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI ZA 8705150	A	19880330	ZA 1987-5150	19870714
PRAI ZA 1986-3865		19860523		

OS MARPAT 110:71109

AB The org. acid ester derivs. of I (R1, R2, R3 = NO2, alkyl; if 1 R1, R2 or R3 = alkyl, the other two radicals are NO2) are timber preservatives, optionally used together with creosote. 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl isopropyl carbonate (41 g/m3) protected pine stakes against **termites** and fungi for 10 mo. This compd. was as active as 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, without showing the toxicity of the free phenol.

IT 64-19-7D, Acetic acid, esters with alkyldinitrophenols 88-85-7D, 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, org. esters **108-46-3D**, Resorcinol, derivs., org. esters **108-73-6D**, 1,3,5-Benzenetriol, derivs., org. esters 541-47-9D, 3-Methylcrotonic acid, esters with alkyldinitrophenols 1319-77-3D, Cresol, derivs., org. esters 3724-65-0D, 2-Butenoic acid, esters with alkyldinitrophenols 44593-85-3D, esters with alkyldinitrophenols
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wood preservatives)

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1985:5993 CAPLUS
DN 102:5993
TI Transformation of carbon-oxygen into carbon-carbon bonds mediated by low-valent nickel species
AU Wenkert, Ernest; Michelotti, Enrique L.; Swindell, Charles S.; Tingoli, Marco
CS Dep. Chem., Rice Univ., Houston, TX, 77001, USA
SO J. Org. Chem. (1984), 49(25), 4894-9
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 102:5993

AB The substitution of alkoxy groups of enol ethers (1-methoxycyclohexenes, 1-methoxy-1-alkenes, and benzofuran) and aryl ethers (methoxynaphthalenes, cresyl Me ethers, and dimethoxybenzenes) by hydrogen, alkyl groups, and aryl units, through Grignard reactions catalyzed by (Ph3P)2NiCl2 or [Ph2P(CH2)3PPh2]NiCl2, is described. The stereochem. of the new reaction is portrayed, esp. in connection with processes involving ring opening of dihydropyrans and dihydrofurans. The reaction has been applied to the synthesis of a **termite** trail pheromone, (Z)-PhCH:CHCH2CH2OH and the acetate of the Douglas fir beetle aggregation pheromone, (E)-MeCH:CHCH2CH2OAc.

IT 93-04-9 100-84-5 104-93-8 135-19-3, reactions **150-78-7** 151-10-0 2216-69-5 7385-85-5 10103-06-7
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(nickel-catalyzed Grignard alkylations and arylations of)

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1984:30944 CAPLUS
DN 100:30944
TI Catechols and hydroquinones as **termite**-controlling agents
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI JP 58157703 A2 19830919 JP 1982-38339 19820311
JP 02029645 B4 19900702
TI Catechols and hydroquinones as **termite**-controlling agents
AB Catechols and hydroquinones are effective for controlling **termites**. Thus, a piece of filter paper (2 g) impregnated with 11 mg hydroquinone [**123-31-9**] dissolved in MeOH controlled **termites**.
ST **termite** control catechol hydroquinone
IT **Termite**
(control of, catechols and hydroquinones for)
IT 93-51-6 95-71-6 98-29-3 121-00-6 **123-31-9**, biological studies 488-17-5 494-99-5 24599-58-4 41280-64-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**termite** control by)

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1974:459360 CAPLUS
DN 81:59360
TI Arsenical compounds and compositions of creosote and said compounds
IN Johanson, Ronould
PA Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
SO Pat. Specif. (Aust.), 17 pp.
CODEN: ALXXAP
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI AU 446168		19740314	AU 1970-12147	19690409

AB The arsenic derivs. of phenols I (R, R1 and R2 = hydrogen, lower alkyl, OH or CO2H) are wood preservatives against **termites**. Thus, impregnation of eucalyptus wood with I(R = R1= R2 = H) [23886-57-9], at 0.015% As2O3 as2O3 content, completely controlled **termites**. I are prepd. from arsensic trioxide [1327-53-3] and the corresponding phen ols.
ST arsenic phenol wood **termite**
IT Wood preservatives
(arsenic derivs. of phenols, for **termite** control)
IT **Termite**
(control of, by wood preservatives contg. arsenic derivs. of phenols)
IT 23886-57-9 23886-86-4 23886-87-5 23886-88-6 23886-89-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as wood preservative, for **termite** control)
IT **120-80-9**, reactions 149-91-7, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(with arsenic trioxide)

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L8 ANSWER 3 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:715327 CAPLUS
DN 133:268425
TI Wood materials and adhesives containing wood preservatives, and control of insects in the materials
IN Fujimoto, Izumi
PA Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	JP 2000280204	A2	20001010	JP 1999-154948	19990602
	AU 9935841	A1	20000113	AU 1999-35841	19990623
	BR 9902620	A	20000125	BR 1999-2620	19990624
	CN 1245854	A	20000301	CN 1999-108594	19990625
PRAI	JP 1998-180374	A	19980626		
	JP 1999-16965	A	19990126		

OS MARPAT 133:268425

AB The wood materials and adhesives for the materials contain N-contg. compds. A(CH2)mNR1C(:XY)R2, I, or II (A = 6-chloro-3-pyridyl, 2-chloro-5-thiazolyl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, tetrahydrofuran-3-yl, 5-methyltetrahydrofuran-3-yl, 3-pyridyl, 6-bromo-3-pyridyl, 3-cyanophenyl, 2-methyl-5-thiazolyl, 2-phenyl-5-thiazolyl, 2-bromo-5-thiazolyl; R1 = H, Me, Et, CHO, Ac; R2 = Me, NH2, methylamino, N,N-dimethylamino, ethylamino, N,N-diethylamino, N-methyl-N-ethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, (6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methylamino, N-methyl-N-(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methylamino; R3 = Me, Et, Pr, propenyl, propynyl; X = N, CH; Y = cyano, NO2, CF3CO; Z = NH, S; D = O, NMe; m = 0, 1; n = 2, 3). Thus, 3 wood sheets were bonded with an adhesive contg. wheat flour, melamine-urea resin, and 3-[(2-chloro-5-thiazolyl)methyl]-5-methyl-4-nitroiminotetrahydro-1,3,5-oxadiazine at 100 g/m3 as the active ingredient to give plywood, which totally controlled Coptotermes formosanus.

ST wood preservative adhesive nitroiminotetrahydrooxadiazone **termite** control

IT Adhesives
Fiberboards
Insecticides
Termiticides
Wood boards
Wood preservatives
(adhesives contg. insecticides for wood materials)

IT **108-46-3D**, Resorcinol, polymers 9003-20-7, Vinyl acetate resin 9005-25-8, Starch, uses 9011-05-6, Urea resin 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers 25036-13-9, Oshika Resin PWP 60 25917-04-8, Formaldehyde-melamine-phenol copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(adhesive; adhesives contg. insecticides for wood materials)

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Date no good

AN 2000:349904 CAPLUS

DN 133:131156

TI Antifeedant activity of flavonoids and related compounds against the subterranean **termite** Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki

AU Ohmura, Wakako; Doi, Shuichi; Aoyama, Masakazu; Ohara, Seiji

CS Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Ibaraki, 305-8687, Japan

SO Journal of Wood Science (2000), 46(2), 149-153
CODEN: JWSCFG; ISSN: 1435-0211

PB Springer-Verlag Tokyo

DT Journal

LA English

AB Antifeedant activity of some flavonoids and their related compds. against C. formosanus was examd. with no-choice tests and two-choice tests. The activities of these compds. were evaluated in relation to their chem. structures. All flavonoids tested showed antifeedant activity, whereas catechinic acid, possessing no A-ring or pyran ring in the mol., showed feeding-preference activity. For the structure-activity relations, it was found that compds. contg. two hydroxyl groups at C-5 and C-7 in A-rings showed high antifeedant activity. Furthermore, the presence of a carbonyl group at C-4 in the pyran rings of the compds. was necessary for the occurrence of high activity. 3-Hydroxyflavones and 3-hydroxyflavanones with 3',4'-dihydroxylated B-rings exhibited higher activity than those with 4'-hydroxylated B-rings.

Catechol →

RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Antifeedant activity of flavonoids and related compounds against the subterranean **termite** Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki

IT 60-82-2, Phloretin 117-39-5, Quercetin **154-23-4**, Catechin 446-72-0, Genistein 480-18-2, Taxifolin 480-20-6, Aromadendrin 480-41-1, Naringenin 480-43-3, Isosakuranetin 520-18-3, Kaempferol 528-48-3, Fisetin 529-44-2, Myricetin 552-58-9, Eriodictyol 2957-21-3, Sakuranetin 52484-79-4, Catechinic acid
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antifeedant activity of flavonoids and related compds. against Coptotermes formosanus)

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:344255 CAPLUS
DN 132:335998
TI Protection of wood from microorganisms and **termites**
IN Shiga, Takuo
PA Shiga, Yoko, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000141314	A2	20000523	JP 1998-366033	19981117

AB Wood is coated or impregnated with an aq. or alc. soln. of tannins (polyphenols) and treated with a soln. of 2-3-valent metal ions or monovalent ions of bivalent metals so as to form tannin metal compds. on the surface. Thus, tea catechin ext. was dissolved in H2O, impregnated into wood, and treated with Fe2(SO4)3.

TI Protection of wood from microorganisms and **termites**

ST catechin iron complex wood preservation; tannin metal complex wood **termite** repellent

IT Tannins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(copper complexes; protection of wood from microorganisms and **termites**)

IT Insect repellents
Wood preservatives
(protection of wood from microorganisms and **termites**)

IT **154-23-4DP**, iron complexes 7439-89-6DP, Iron, catechin complexes 7440-50-8DP, Copper, tannic acid complexes
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(protection of wood from microorganisms and **termites**)

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:331243 CAPLUS
DN 130:348547
TI Biocidal compositions containing metal compounds, alkanolamines, and phenols or aromatic amines, and their use
IN Aoki, Hiroshi; Tanaka, Kazumi; Echigo, Takashi
PA Showa Denko K. K., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11139905	A2	19990525	JP 1997-308462	19971111

AB Title compns., which are applied to objects (e.g. porous materials such as alloys, ceramics, woods, fibers, plastic foams, etc.) by coating and/or impregnation, contain metal compds., alkanolamines, and phenolic compds. and/or arom. amines. Ethanolamine 1.2, pyrogallol 0.25, CuSO4.5H2O 2.5, and polyphenol oxidase (of Myrothecium verrucaria SD 3001) 0.004 g were dissolved into H2O to give a biocide. A Japanese cedar test piece was soaked into the biocide, washed with H2O, and inoculated with Tyromyces palustris to result in 1.6% wt. loss, vs. 32.4%, for control.

IT Biocides
Termiticides
Wood preservatives
(biocidal compns. contg. metal compds., alkanolamines, and phenols or arom. amines)

IT 87-66-1, Pyrogallol 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 111-42-2, biological studies **120-80-9**, 1,2-Benzenediol, biological studies **123-31-9**, 1,4-Benzenediol, biological studies 141-43-5, biological studies 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 8062-15-5, Ligninsulfonic acid 9005-53-2, Lignin, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocidal compns. contg. metal compds., alkanolamines, and phenols or arom. amines)

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1997:251127 CAPLUS
DN 126:330718
TI Characterization of Vinyl-Substituted, Carbon-Carbon Double Bonds by GC/FT-IR Analysis
AU Svatos, Ales; Attygalle, Athula B.
CS Baker Laboratory Department of Chemistry, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SO Anal. Chem. (1997), 69(10), 1827-1836
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB Vapor phase IR spectra allow the detn. of the stereochem. of carbon-carbon double bonds conjugated with a vinyl group. Cis and trans isomers of unsubstituted 1,3-alkadienes can be differentiated on the basis of the differences obsd. in the 900-1000 cm-1 region (spectra of cis isomers show two bands at 993 and 906 cm-1, while those of trans compds. show three absorptions at 998, 949, and 902 cm-1) and the 1590-1650 cm-1 region (the C:C stretch bands are obsd. at 1595 and 1642 cm-1 for cis compds. and at 1604 and 1650 cm-1 for trans compds.). Compds. bearing CH2:CHC(CH3):CHCH2- and CH2:CHC(:CH2)CH2- structural moieties, referred to as .alpha.- and .beta.-type compds., are frequently encountered as natural products. For compds. bearing .alpha.-type groups, the cis/trans configuration of the trisubstituted double bond can be detd. unambiguously. An absorption at 3095-3091 cm-1, for the :CH2 stretch vibration, is common to both of these groups; however, due to the presence of two :CH2 groups, the relative intensity of the band is much higher for .beta.-type compds. For .alpha.-type compds., a cis configuration at the C-3 carbon atom is characterized by a :CH2 wag absorption at 907-906 cm-1. For .beta.-type compds. and 3E-.alpha.-type compds., this band appears at 899-897 cm-1. In addn., a wavy "fingerprint" pattern with two min. at 1632 (low intensity) and 1595-1594 cm-1 (high intensity) is characteristic for .beta.-type compds. Our generalizations are based on spectra of cis and trans ocimene, myrcene, and dehydration products of many 3-methyl-1-alken-3-ols. Six isomers of farnesene can be characterized by GC/FT-IR. Furthermore, gas-phase IR allows the detn. of the configuration of the trisubstituted double bond at C-3 in .alpha.-type farnesene congeners. For example, the homo- and bishomofarnesene isomers from Myrmica ants were shown to include a 3Z bond.

IT **Termite** (**Isoptera**)
(Prorhinotermes simplex; characterization of vinyl-substituted, carbon-carbon double bonds by GC/FT-IR anal.)
IT **123-31-9**, 1,4-Benzenediol, uses
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(characterization of vinyl-substituted, carbon-carbon double bonds by GC/FT-IR anal.)

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1996:576610 CAPLUS
DN 125:274566
TI Chemical ecology of Probergrothius sanguinolens (Hemiptera:Pyrrhocoridae) in relation to herbivory and carnivory
AU Gurusubramanian, G.; Prakash, D. S.; Jeyakumar, A.
CS Entomology Research Institute, Loyola College, Madras, 600 034, India
SO Proc. Indian Natl. Sci. Acad., Part B (1996), 62(2), 81-90
CODEN: PIBSBB; ISSN: 0073-6600
DT Journal
LA English
AB Qual. and quant. fluctuations of primary metabolites and allelochems. such as phenols, flavonoids, and volatile profiles of diets exert a strong influence on the performance and fitness of P. sanguinolens in terms of post embryonic development, adult longevity, egg output, egg hatchability, total growth index, adult emergence, sex ratio, no. of ovipositions, and fecundity.
IT Ant
Baobab
Beetle
Development, nonmammalian
Fat body
Hemolymph
Longevity
Margosa
Ovary
Probergrothius sanguinolens
Snail
Sterculia foetida
Termite
(biochem. variations of host tissues effects on biol., growth, and reprodn. of a hemipteran bug)
IT 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 87-66-1, Pyrogallol 88-99-3, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, biological studies 98-88-4, Benzoyl chloride 99-50-3, Protocatechuic acid 99-96-7, p-Hydroxybenzoic acid, biological studies **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies **120-80-9**, Catechol, biological studies 131-70-4 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 287-92-3, Cyclopentane 629-99-2, Pentacosane 630-01-3, Hexacosane 630-06-8, Hexatriacontane 638-53-9, Tridecanoic acid 1002-84-2, Pentadecanoic acid 4974-27-0, 2,6-Octadiene 5026-66-4 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, biological studies 13287-24-6, 9-Methylnonadecane
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(biochem. variations of host tissues effects on biol., growth, and reprodn. of a hemipteran bug)